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LONG LIVE THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE DPRK!

The Korean people are going to greet the 13th anniversary of founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea with boundless happiness and joy.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on September 9, 1948.

Though obliterated from the world map for about half a century, our country appeared again on the world arena, as a newly born democratic people's republic and as a member of the Socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union. Already 13 years have elapsed since then.

On August 15 of 1945 when Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule by the great Soviet Army, the Korean people saw a brilliant prospect unfolded before them, the prospect of founding and developing on their own an independent democratic country.

This expectation, however, was utterly betrayed as the result of the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists who were making every effort to obstruct the Korean revolution, immediately after their landing on South Korea.

Under such circumstances, it became the prime task for the Korean people to develop the northern half of their fatherland as a powerful democratic base in order to ensure future independence of their fatherland. This national task has been carried out under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Premier Kim Il Sung.

The People's Government established in North Korea enforced land reform, the nationalization of important industries and carried out various other reforms.

These reforms, initiated on a democratic basis and in keeping with the people's interests, were successfully accomplished by 1946.

As a result, the Korean people in the northern half of the country had an entirely new social system and succeeded in turning their country, in a short span of time, into a powerful democratic revolutionary base equipped with every condition for the independence and unification of their fatherland.

However, the U.S. imperialists stationed in South Korea were strengthening thier policy of colonial subjugation, and to push further this policy, they resorted to every means to suppress all the patriotic forces, while unilaterally violating decisions made at the Three-Power Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Moscow and placing the Korean question unlawfully on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly.

Further, hiding themselves behind the signboard of the U.N., they set up the Syngman Rhee regime in South Korea, a regime representing the interests of the traitorous landlords and capitalists, with the object of perpetuating the division of the fatherland.

Facing with this situation, the Korean Workers' Party considered it to be the most urgent task to unite all the Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists to put an end to their colonial policy and that of national division.

As the result of a general election held throughout South and North Korea (in South Korea, a secret balloting was held), the DPRK was founded on September 9, 1948.

This government, depending on the classes of workers and farmers as its main constituents, is the bastion of the Korean people to realize peaceful unification of their fatherland and to achieve the Socialist construction of the country.

As the founding and development of the Republic was such a big blow to the U.S. imperialists and to their aggressive policy that there was no alternative for them but to launch the Korean War in order to overthrow this newly born state.

They provoked this war on June 25, 1950.

Utilizing, again, the flag of the U.N., the U.S imperialists pressed 15 other countries to send their armies to this war.

In spite of the desperate efforts on the part of the U.S. imperialists, the Korean people, led by the Party and supported by all the countries of the Socialist camp, displayed heroism during the three years' war and won victory over the U.S. aggressors, bringing a crushing defeat on them.

After the war, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic set before all the Korean people the imperative task of restoring as soon as possible the devastated national economy and of strengthening increasingly the democratic base of the Korean revolution.

To fulfill this task, it was imperative for the Party to organize all the Korean people for struggle to construct socialism in the northern part of the Republic.

As a result, the production targets set by the Party in the Three-Year Plan as well as in the following First Five-Year Plan were overfulfilled.

The successful attainments of these plans turned North Korea into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state. This was unthinkable in the past when our country was backward in technological development.

This year, the Korean people in the northern part of the Republic have emarked on a greater task for socialist construction, the Seven-Year Plan, with greater labor enthusiasm.

When this plan is successfully carried out, our country will be turned into a developed socialist industrial country and the people's living standards remarkably improved.

As is well known, today the South Korean economy has been miserably destroyed and people's living completely ruined as the result of U.S. imperialist colonial rule for these 16 years.

Therefore, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic have time and again made reasonable proposals for peaceful unification of the fatherland and fought for the realization of these proposals, since the Liberation.

In August and November of last year, Premier Kim Il Sung and the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK made new proposals again for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Greatly encouraged by the correct policy of peaceful unification followed by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic and the existence of the mighty democratic base established in the northern half of the Republic, the South Korean people rose in a heroic popular uprising in April of last year.

Driven to a corner, the U.S. imperialists established an open military-fascist dictatorship in South Korea throwing even the mask of "democracy" and "freedom." And they are plotting to provoke a new war in Korea by dragging the remnants of Japanese militarism into South Korea.

Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become several times more powerful than it was ten years ago when the U.S. imperialists started an aggressive war against the Korean people.

Moreover, our Republic is not isolated. As a member of the mighty Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, our Republic enjoys great respect in the international arena and its prestige is remarkably heightened. The Korean people are closely connected with their great neighbors, the Soviet and the Chinese people, through the invincible alliances.

In the light of the present day international situation, which is becoming more and more favoring the Korean people's side, there is no doubt that the more the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are frantic about maintaining colonial rule in South Korea, the more speedily it will go down the path to collapse.

The Korean people will never fail to realize their national unification in the earliest furture by forcing the U.S. imperialists to pull out of the southern territory of their country.

Let the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, withdraw immediately from South Korea!

Co-ops in Hwangju County; Farm Mechanization Makes Progress

Farm mechanization is making a rapid progress in the cooperatives in Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province, according to a KCNA report of August 24 from Pyongyang.

Agricultural cooperatives in Hwangju County succeeded this spring in mechanizing some 50 farm work, which had been done by manual lalor, with machinery. They are showing a good example of farm mechanization for other cooperatives to follow.

Each cooperatives in the county has on an average 6.4 tractors and, as the result, 56 per cent of farm work has so far been mechanized.

Further, some of the cooperatives in the county have succeeded in mechanizing 80 per cent of maize cultivation.

Each cooperatives in the county is supplied with 46 large or medium size tractors, 22 lorries, some 200 combines and many other farm machines, produced by heavy industry.

As the result, the percentage of tractors and combines the county has amounts to 140 and 125, respectively. This means an increase of 40 per cent for tractors, and 25 per cent for combines, over last year's figure.

The cooperatives in the county succeeded in promoting mechanization, by following faithfully the decision, made in December, 1960, of the Central Committee of the Party, regarding farm mechanization. The decision says: In pushig mechanization further in agriculture, it is necessary, in the first place, to set up a model county for farm mechanization, and, then, to propagate the experience acquired among other countries.

Inspired by this decision, leaders of the cooperatives in Hwangju County are continuing their efforts to make their county a more brilliant model for the mechanization of agriculture.

Dukchun Automobile Factory To Produce 3,000 Motors

Workers at the Dukchun Automobile Factory overfulfilled by 15.7 per cent their production target for July, this year, according to a report of August 28 from Pyongyang.

They also overfulfilled by 30 per cent the production target set for the first half of 1961.

In July, they succeeded in producing as many as 396 trucks in only 20 days.

The automobiles they produced from the beginning of this year to August 20 numbered 2,610.

Workers are continuing resolutely their movement to produce 390 more automobiles by the coming Fourth Congress of the Party.

When this production target is attained, they will have achieved the target of 3,000 automobiles for this year.

Many Deaf, Dumb and Blind Persons Cured

During the past three months, some 1,300 blind persons and 900 persons, either deaf or dumb, were cured by the efforts of public health workers in North Korea, according to a KCNA report of August 25 from Pyongyang.

More than 20 blind persons a day have regained so far eyesight in the past three months, as the result of medical treatment by public health workers at the ophthalmic department of the Korean Red Cross Hospital.

Another 560 persons also regained eyesight during this period. These blind persons had been receiving medical treatment either from public health workers at the ophthalmic department of the Chongjin Medical University or from those in South Hamkyung Province.

Further, during the past two months, workers at the Central Hospital in Kanwang Province cured about 50 deaf or dumb persons, by performing operations on them. These operations were directed by Dr. Chang Kuk Jin, an otorhinolaryngologist, who had introduced moxibustion into this type of operation.

DPRK Ambassador to Mali Appointed

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appointed Suh Ul Hyun to the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Mali, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of August 24 from Pyongyang.

KOREAN WORKERS' PARTY-VICTORIOUS ORGANIZER OF KOREAN PEOPLE

The Korean Workers' Party was inaugurated on Oct. 10, 1945. The Party embodies in itself and has its roots in the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese partisans led by Premier Kim Il Sung in the 1930's, basing itself on Marxism-Leninism. The Party, rallying the people steel-like around itself, is now marching forward victoriously for socialist construction and peaceful unification of the fatherland. The following is a summary of its glorious road of victory the Party has followed.

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All the Korean people vigorously marching towards the high peak of the Seven Year Plan are meeting the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, filled with boundless trust and respect for the Central Committee of the Party headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, which has always guided them to victory. The whole country is now filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, vitality and optimism.

There was never a time in the past when all the people were so united steel-like around the Party Central Committee as they are now and created their own history so proudly, industriously and boldly as they do now, enjoying the present happiness and cherishing brighter hopes for the future.

The ideal and the desire cherished by our forefathers for the past several thousand years have become a reality at last in this era of the Korean Workers' Party. Mountains and rivers, social system and the people have changed beyond recognition.

Our country has turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state in a brief span of time, clearing away its century-old backwardness, and is flourishing and developing as the days go by.

Powerful heavy industry is producing cars, tractors, ships of the 3,000-ton class, big dynamos and various other machines and facilities. In socialist villages, irrigation systems are well developed, and farm work is being mechanized. Firm foundations have been laid for a richer and more cultured living.

1.

This great change and hopeful life are inseperable from the experienced guidance given by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Premier Kim Il Sung. These are also brilliant results born of the unbending will and unity of our people who are ready to go through fire and water when called by the Party and are rallied around it with one mind and one will.

The Party enjoys the boundless support and trust of the people and is the organizer of the Korean people always leading them to new victories.

Today, the Party has entered a new stage of its development and grown into a party powerful enough to carry out any revolutionay task victoriously and to conquer any enemy.

This has not been achieved by chance.

The Korean Workers' Party is ever-victorious because it embodies in itself and has its roots in the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese partisans led by Premier Kim Il Sung who waged indomitable struggles to save the destiny of the Korean nation,

The photo shows the platform party of the rally held in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party.

holding aloft the torch of resurrection of the fatherland in the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, and because it has inherited their loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and their revolutionary spirit.

The Party creatively solved all questions arising in the course of the Korean revolution, standing firmly on the basis of its principles and thus effecting a great revolutionary change in the development of our society and bringing about a radical change in the life of our people as we see today.

The policy line of founding a revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the Republic right after the Liberation, the basic line of economic construction in the postwar period on giving priority to the development of heavy industry while developing light inustry and agriculture, the policy of agricultural cooperativization and the socialist transformation of private trade and industry and the program for the peaceful unification of the country—these are examples of creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the solution of practical problems of our country, examples of sharp revolutionary insight and scientific foresight.

2.

Right after the Liberation, the situation in our country was terribly complicated and difficult. The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea were making vicious efforts to rally South Korean reactionaries and to smash revolutionary groups. Under these circumstances, Premier Kim Il Sung, looking far into the future prospect of the Korean revolution, presented the correct program of creating a revolutionary base in the northern part of the Republic and of building up sufficient strength for successfully carrying out the Korean revolution.

Our people defended successfully the independence and glory of our fatherland, and became glorious victors in the war against the armed invaders of sixteen countries led by U.S. imperialism. This was possible because the Party had changed the northern part into a powerful bases of revolution politically, economically and militarily.

Thanks to wise guidance by the Party Central Committee, our people vanquished the armed invaders of sixteen countries headed by U.S. imperialism, successfully carried out rehabilitation work under the difficult conditions of the postwar period and brought about today's historical change and upsurge in socialist construction.

3.

The historic change and great upsurge in the socialist construction of the country in the postwar period clearly demonstrated the great vitality of the Party's economic line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry, while expanding light industry and agriculture.

The enemy said that it would be scores of years before the Korean people built houses, ploughed land and constructed factories. And some of the people lacked confidence in the future of the fatherland. However, the Party, placing firm confidence in the inexhaustible energies of the people who had stood the severest trial, formulated the economic line for rebuilding the ruined national economy, for laying foundation for socialist industrialization and for rapidly improving people's living. The Party mobilized all party members and all people in this struggle.

The Korean people, resolutely carrying out this line, succeeded in constructing powerful heavy and light industry bases in the ruined country within such a short span of time, in developing rapidly agriculture and in solving the problems of food, clothing and shelter.

To think boldly and practise boldly with scientific foresight and revolutionary enthusiasm is an important feature of the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party.

In solving questions, the Party has always boldly put forth ripe problems, believing in the surging creative zeal of the masses and basing itself on scientific foresight, and has brought about innovations and advances, continuously inspiring the people with new achievements and new prospects and mobilizing all possibilities and reserve in good time.

The December, 1956, Plenum of the Party Central Committee held at a difficult and complicated time of trial at home and abroad, raising high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and steadfastly upholding the policy of the Party, shattered the schemes of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary, sectarian elements who attacked the Party, and opened the way for an upsurge in socialist construction by concentrating all the forces of the Party and the people on economic construction.

The Party has won a decisive victory in the socialist revolution, by rapidly developing the national economy and successfully completing agricultural cooperativization and socialist transformation of private trade and industry. The Party is also successfully carrying out technical and cultural rennovation, constructing industry and agriculture, heavy and light industry, and central and local industries.

4.

The "Flying Horse Work Team Movement"—powerful driving force for socialist construction—clealy demonstrates invincible unity and solidarity between the Party and the people.

"The Flying Horse Work Team Movement—this is a great victory of the popular work method and mass line of the Party which trusts and always relies upon the masses and tides over all difficulties by mobilizing their enthusiasm and creativeness" (Premier Kim Il Sung).

Not to confine itself to mapping out lines and policies and to organizing work in general but to go into the masses, to put these lines and policies to test and, after piercing through an important point and accumulating experience, to generalize them and successfully solve questions raised—this is the style of work of the Central Committee of the Party.

Such guidance found practical and integrated expression in on-the-spot guidance given by Premier Kim Il Sung in February last year to the party organization in Kangsuh County and Chungsan ri, South Pyungan Province.

The "Chungsan ri spirit and Chungsan ri method gripped the hearts of millions of the masses and the whole country seethed with revolutionary zeal.

Through the struggle to popularize lessons gained in Chungsan ri, the importance of the Party has been increased in every sphere, the cadres have been strengthened, the unity of the party consolidated, and cooperation between the Party and the people deepened as never before. The Party's activities were concentrated on maintaining constant ties with the masses. Activists started working heroically among the people—in front of machines, on farms and in the sea.

The most important lesson learned by the Party from the struggle to follow the Chungsan ri method is that the Party should educate the people and rally them steel-like around itself.

Party members and working people are acquiring the real spirit of comradeship to take care of, love and help each other, and to strive to be the first to do difficult work.

Our country is also producing many communists who, saving people out of trouble and helping those who lag behind to catch up with others, are changing them into ardent socialist constructors and communist fighters.

This shows that the education of masses through positive example is the most powerful method of communist education and a strong impetus to socialist-communist construction.

As is shown in the daily activities of the Party Central Committee, the education of party activists with practical examples is exactly the education method of the Party Central Committee.

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The epochal changes effected, indeed, resulted from the correct policy and wise guidance of the Central Committee headed by Premier Kim Il Sung. It is not fortuitous that we hear the masses say that there is nothing they cannot do when they follow the party's directions and that they make no mistake when they do as the Party tells them.

To uphold the cause of the Party and push through the Party's policy unconditionally—this is the sure guarantee of ultimate victory of our revolution.

With the historic Fourth Congress of the Party ahead of them, the Korean people are confronted with the militant tasks to increase grain production by one million tons, to hit ahead of schedule the target for this year and to conquer the first peak in the Seven-Year Plan which will be a decisive step forward in socialist industrialization, while radically enhancing people's living and opening a new phase in the struggle for peacefully unifying the country.

The Korean people will defend at all times the Central Committee of their Party, led by Premier Kim Il Sung, the experienced staff of the Korean revolution.

Death Sentence to Executives of "Minjok Ilbo":

U.S. Imperialists' Heinous Intrigue to Block Peaceful Unification of Korea

Cho Yong Su, Song Ji Yung, An Shin Kyu (from left to right) leave the court after sentenced to death.

The South Korean "court-martial" on Aug. 28 sentenced to death Cho Yong Su, president of "Minjok Ilbo" and two other South Korean journalists on the charge that they "misled the people by advocating South-North economic and cultural interchange and peaceful unificatiou."

The first issue of the "Minjok Ilbo" appeared on Feb. 13 of this year. It said that "the Minjok Ilbo is the newspaper aimed at eradicating corruption, defending the rights and interests of working people, and appealing to the public on the miseries caused by the division of the fatherland."

Meanwhile, the Chang Myun regime, taking a hostile attitude to any progressive paper, plotted to obstruct the publication of the paper.

Kim Jun Sup, a member of the "National Assembly," said, "Mr. Cho Yong Su is maintaining contacts with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. He is getting funds for the paper from the organization."

Even the Central Headquarters of the "ROK" Residents' Union in Japan refused the charge,saying,"What nonsense! He has been a leader of our Union in the real sense of the word." (Cho Yong Su had been a vicechief of the Tochigi prefectural branch of the "ROK" Residents' Union in Japan before he returned home.)

When the first issue of the paper appeared, the South Korean people welcomed it as "a paper reflecting the just demands of the people."

Copies of the paper on the news stands immediately sold out, the circulation swelling to 100,000 before the "military coup." (The circulation of the Tonga Ilbo, boasting of the largest newspaper in South Korea, is 200,000.)

At that time, movements for South-North interchange and peaceful unification were spreading all over South Korea. Students were going to hold a conference with North Korean students at Panmunjom on the 38th Parallel. The whole world was beginning to hope that Korea would be peacefully unified.

The U.S. imperialists, realizing that the "Chang Myun regime" was powerless to arrest the upsurge of such popular movements, instigated the South Korean military fascists to carry out a "coup d'etat."

The coup was aimed at suppressing brutally the forces advocating peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The military fascists, publishing an "Ordiance for Prohibiting Press Activities," "Ordinance for Censorship" and other ordinances one after another, banned during the following month some 830 newspapers and news agencies and about 370 publications. These comprised 90 per cent of the publications in South Korea.

The severest attack fell on the" Minjok Ilbo." On May 18, immediately after the coup, the "military regime" banned the paper, arresting its president, many executives and reporters. Among the arrested was Choe Kun U, chairman of the defunct Socialist Party. He was brutally killed in prison.

The "military regime" on May 22 made an absolutely false statement, charging that "the funds for the paper have been supplied by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan." Finally, it sentenced to death Cho Yong Su and two other leaders of the paper and passed on 12 other executives and newsmen long prison terms.

A series of these facts clearly demonstrate that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are making frantic efforts to suppress popular struggles for peaceful unification of Korea. However, no vicious intrigue can curb the people's determination to unify their fatherland through peaceful means.

The Minjok Ilbo Case teaches us that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are in such a serious predicament that there is no alternative for them but to threaten the South Korean people with death.

(News Comment)

"Military Junta" Admits Failure

A certain high-ranking official in a high post of the South Korean "military junta" on August 28 admitted a failure in executing its policy, when he told the Governors' Conference that day that movements for national reconstruction did not attain the results that the "junta" had expected, according to a report from Seoul.

The "junta" had been boasting that throughout all the fields of South Korean society, the "junta" had succeeded in carrying out reforms aimed at saving South Korea from the political and economic crisis.

"U.S. Military Advisory Liaison Team" Formed In S.Korean "Defence Dep't"

The U.S. imperialists recently formed a "U.S. Military Advisory Liaison Team" under the "U.S. Military Advisory Group in South Korea," which controls the South Korean puppet army, navy and air forces, and incorporated the "Liaison Team" into the "Department of Defence" of the South Korean "military regime," according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul.

This "Liaison Team" is now usually called a "Military Advisory Liaison Bureau" of the "Department of Defence." Green, member of the "U.S. Military Advisory Group," was appointed to the post of "head of the bureau."

This bureau was formed by the U.S. imperialists on the pretext of providing the South Korean "military regime" with "advice and cooperation." It goes without saying that this is an open U.S. scheme to hold and control the puppet "Department of Defence" and its "national defence administration."

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Japanese People, Newsmen Demand Acquittal of Condemned S. Korean Journalists

As soon as the news of a barbarous decision of death sentence to Cho Yong Su, president of "Minjok Ilbo" and other South Korean journalists reached Japan, a strong protest movement against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist regime spread among Japanese journalists and other people.

The Japan Congress of Journalists, the Japan PEN centre, Shinnihon Bungakukai (New Japan Literary Association), the National Federation of Press Workers' Union, the Japan-Korean Society, political parties and many other organizations, published statements denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military regime for barbarously suppressing the freedom of speech and passing unjustifiable death sentences to the journalists. These statements unanimously demanded their immediate acquittal.

The statement issued by the Japan Congress of Journalists follows in part:

Aug. 28, 1961

On August 28, the South Korean military regime sentenced the president of "Minjok Ilbo" Cho Yong Su and other leaders of the newspaper to death on the charge that they "sided with the North Korean regime by promoting its propaganda and instigation activities through pro-Communist reporting."

The unification of South and North Korea is a long-cherished desire of all Korean people. Faithfully reflecting this desire of the people, this South Korean paper did only what it ought to have done.

Nevertheless, the South Korean military regime inflicted a capital punishment on those journalists who faithfully fulfilled their duty.

The Japan Congress of Journalists, upholding the freedom of speech and truthful reporting, protests to the South Korean military regime against its barbarous decision and fascistic suppression of speech.

The Japan Congress of Journalists.

Statement of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Opposing the Sentence of Death to Leaders of "Minjok Ilbo"

(Excerpts)

August 29, 1961

1. On August 28, the South Korean military-fascist regime passed a sentence of death on Cho Yong Su, former president of "Minjok Ilbo," An Shin Kyu, its auditor and Song Ji Yung, its advisory editor and president of the "ROK" Tele-communications Company, and sentenced five other leaders of the same newspaper to long prison terms. The main charges of which they were found guilty is that the president and other leaders of "'Minjok Ilbo' misled the public by advocating peaceful unification of South and North Korea and South-North economic and cultural interchange."

As is well known, "Minjok Ilbo" was legally founded under the Chang Myun regime. Since its first appearance, the newspaper had been advocating peaceful unification of the fatherland, South-North economic and cultural interchange, free travels between South and North Korea and free interchange of students, journalists, businessmen and men of culture between South and North Korea. This shows that the paper reflects faithfully the desire of all Korean people.

2. Cho Yong Su, president of "Minjok Ilbo," was once one of the leaders of the "ROK" Residents' Union in Japan, whose stand differs from that of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. Nevertheless, we can not help opposing strongly the sentence of death to him from the same national stand-point.

We protest and denounce with strong indignation the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists for their barbarous and outrageous suppression of democratic rights and freedoms of speech and publication of the South Korean people.

Further, we strongly demand the immediate annulment of the sentence of death to the president and the newspapermen of "Minjok Ilbo" and their acquittal.

3. The freedom of speech and publication is the most fundamental human rights in modern civilized society. However, in South Korea under U.S. occupation the freedom of speech and publication has been completely denied. Since the "military coup d'etat," more than 830 newspapers and news agencies and 370 publishing houses or nearly 90 per cent of all the South Korean communication media were forcibly closed.

4. We cannot remain an idle spectator, when the leaders of "Minjok Ilbo" are going to be sent unjustifiably to the scaffold only because they advocated peace and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

We will fight more strongly to achieve peaceful unification of the fatherland and protect South Korean people's democratic freedoms and to win acquittal for the president of "Minjok Ilbo" and other leaders who were unjustifiably sentenced to death.

We call on the South Korean people and journalists to rise resolutely against fascistic suppression of speech by the U.S. imperialists and military fascists, for their democratic rights and freedom of speech.

We also appeal to the Japanese people and journalists who cherish peace and freedom, to launch a nation-wide movement for saving the South Korean journalists who are now going to be sent to the gallows merely because they spoke for peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Whatever fascistic supression they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean military fascists will never be able to thwart the people's aspirations and struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland. They should realise that their fascistic suppression of the people's rights and freedom of speech is nothing but a funeral bell tolling for them.

Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

Int'l PEN Centre for Acquittal of S.Korean Journalists

The International PEN Center made a clemency appeal to the South Korean military regime for Cho Yong Su, president of "Minjok Ilbo," and other South Korean journalists who were recently unjustifiably sentenced to death.

An AP report said that this appeal was made on August 29 by the London Head Office of the International PEN Center to Pak Chong Hi, chairman of the South Korean "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction."

VITALITY OF KWP POLICY FOR ELEVATING PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD

Our country has taken on a completely new look since the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. The relations of exploitation have been liquidated in towns and villages and the country has turned from a backward agricultural state into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

Special attention is paid to the future of our litttle hopefuls. The desire of the children is realized.

In step with the galloping development of the national economy, the people's living has been radically improved.

The steady augmentation of people's welfare is the requirement of the basic economic law of socialism and the supreme principle guiding the activities of the Party.

Through its well-advised policy, the Korean Workers' Party has rationally combined the questions of economic construction and people's living at each stage of economic development in accordance with the requirement of socialist economic law and rapidly improved the people's living by ensuring proper balance between accumulation and consumption in all branches of national economy.

After the Armistice when everything was devastated, the Party set forth the basic line of economic construction of giving priority to the development of heavy industry while developing light industry and agriculture.

This line of economic construction has displayed great vitality.

Production has grown speedily and the success in heavy industry become a reliable means for bringing about further upsurge in national economy and more rapidly bettering the people's living.

Thus, as against 1956 the gross industrial output value of our country swelled in 1960 3.5 times, of which the output of means of production shot up 3.7 times and that of consumption goods 3.3 times.

Even under the difficult postwar conditions, the Party built all kinds of foodstuff and daily necessaries for factories such as large-scale textile mills and modern meat and fish processing factories.

Particularly, since June 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee local industry has developed on an extensive scale without state investment. As a result, today the whole country is covered with a dense network of factories.

Thanks to the establishment of a light industrial base and its reinforcement, today the problem of clothing the people has been basically solved through the annual production of 180 million metres of cloth and the people's demand for daily necessaries and food stuff is met in the main.

Notably the completion of the world-first-class vinalon factory and the progress of the construction of the Sinuiju and Chongjin Chemical Fiber Mills are opening up a broad vista for satisfying the demand for varied fabrics within two or three years.

In the postwar period the solution of food question was one of the key tasks of our Party.

The Party triumphantly accomplished the historical task of rural cooperativization in a short space of time.

Along the Party line for the technical revolution in rural areas, overall irrigation has been basically carried out in our countryside, electricity has reached all farm villages and mechanization is making rapid headway.

A great change has taken place in agricultural production since the on-the-spot guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung in Chungsan ri, Kangsuh County, South Pyungan Province.

Last year 383,000 tons of grain, or 40 per cent higher than in 1949, the year before the War, were harvested even under adverse weather conditions. Thus, the food question has been solved in the main, too.

Now the Party is concentrating all forces of the rural villages on the production of 1,000,000 more tons of grain than last year for more satisfactorily meeting the demand for food and light industrial raw materials.

The housing conditions for the working people have also been markedly improved.

Modern houses with a floor space of over 11,000,000 square metres were built during the first Five-Year Plan period alone.

Relying upon the heavy industry built after the war with the sparing of even pennies, the Party has at the same time rapidly developed light industry and agriculture with the result that the question of food, clothing and housing has been solved in a short span of time and a firm material foundation laid for further rapidly improving the people's living.

Along with the rapid growth of production in the postwar years the national income has increased apace with every passing year. The national income in 1960 shot up 2.2 times as against 1956.

While giving priority to accumulation the Party has also directed due concern to consumption.

Socialist distribution system has been improved and important measures have been taken for augmenting the share of the working people.

In 1960 the average wages of the factory and office workers went up 2.3 times as compared with 1956 and in the same period the share of the agricultural cooperative members increased 1.7 times in grain and 5.4 times in each.

The living standard of all peasants has reached the level of middle peasantry or well-to-do middle peasantry.

The Party has steadily increased the real income of the working people by improving the price system in a planned way.

Thanks to the reduction of the prices of the mass consumption goods effected on several occasions, the prices have been cut by more than half as compared with immediately after the Armistice and the real wages of the workers and office employees in 1960 doubled as against 1949.

At the same time the Party paid serious attention to the active mobilization of commodity resources, better distribution of trade networks and supply of goods.

In 1960, as against 1956, the retail turnover value in the state-owned and cooperative trade organs showed an increase of 3.1 times, of which the proportion of non-foodstuff went up from 46 per cent in 1953 to 69 per cent last year.

The Party has ensured the workers and office employees and their family members food, houses and fuel at a price next to nothing. Less than ten per cent of their living expenses is enough to pay for all this.

The Party has been paying special attention to the rapid enhancement of people's cultural living standard.

The expenses for social and cultural measures swelled every year. They reached last year 460 million won, or 20 per cent more than the previous year.

In 1958 the universal compulsory middle school education system was enforced and now preparations are being successfully made for effecting the compulsory technical education system.

There are now 78 higher educational institutions in the northern part of the country whereas there was none before Liberation, and a quarter of the population is studying at more than 8,500 schools of all levels free of charge or even receiving state stipends.

The Party has taken active measures for the rapid development of the public health work.

The number of therapeutic and propylatic organs swelled to 4.7 times in 1960 compared with 1949 and the number of doctors three times.

There is no doctorless village and all the working people enjoy free medical treatment at state expenses.

The average span of life of the people has been lengthened by 20 years compared with that under the Japanese imperialist rule.

Expectant mothers receive paid maternity leave and get medical assistance in delivery. The kindergarten networks have been largely expanded and homes for the aged and health resorts have been set up to protect the old.

At present more than 13,000 democratic propaganda halls and clubs, 843 cinemas and mobile projection teams, large numbers of theatres and over 10,000 libraries and book-reading rooms serve the people in our country.

Under our socialist system, all the working people work for their own happiness and the prosperity of the society and the more the production grows, the better the material and cultural requirements of the people are met. Herein lies the impetus for the unprecedented development of the productive forces in our country.

Now a broad vista of the Seven-Year Plan is open before the Korean people. In this period our country will be turned into a socialist industrial state and the people will lead a more bountiful, happy life.

Our total industrial output value will jump 2.5 times or more and the textile output will reach 300 million metres within two or three years and the output of grain and other agricultural produce will rise radically.

But, in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, national industry has been destroyed beyond description and the rural economy devastated. More than six million unemployed and semi-unemployed, or over a half of the able-bodied people, are wandering about in search of jobs and over one million foodless peasant households are thrown onto the verge of starvation every year.

The diametrically different conditions of the North and South Korean people created in the past 16 years show that the question of people's living can be solved only under the socialist system where the working people have become the master of the power and the means of production are socialized.

The fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan in the northern part of the Republic will accelerate the peaceful unification of the country and, furthermore, will create a firm foundation for rehabilitating the South Korean economy and rapidly enhancing the people's living there after the unification of the country.

The problem of clothing the people has been basically solved. With the improvement of living, working people are provided with better clothing.

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